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These lands are within the reach of  
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Buy a home for your family and save  
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The above lands with improvements  
are to be sold at auction rooms of W. S.  
Luce, Auctioneer, on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29th, 1896  
At 12 o'clock noon.

Easy terms can be made by intend-  
ing purchasers on applying to

W. S. LUCE,  
Auctioneer  
Corner Fort and Queen Sts., Honolulu.  
1724-3

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Will Soon Occupy Upper Floor of  
the Republic Building.

Owing to a great increase in busi-  
ness, the Yokohama Specie Bank,  
which has its office on Nuuanu  
avenue, just above School street,  
will remove to the upper floor of  
the Republic building on King  
street in order to be in a more  
central location. The new office is  
being fitted up and will be ready  
for occupancy in the near future.

The main business of the specie  
bank is to take charge of the money  
of Japanese laborers and to send it  
to Japan. No interest on the  
money is paid here, but as soon as  
it reaches the banks in the homes  
of the respective laborers an inter-  
est is granted.

Following are the officers of the  
Yokohama Specie Bank: T. Take-  
zawa, president; K. Imanai, cash-  
ier and bookkeeper; S. Kani and  
K. Furugawa, clerks.

Art League Meeting.

At a general meeting of the Kilo-  
hama Art League held in the league  
rooms last night, various matters  
of present and future interest to  
the society were discussed by the  
members. The following names  
were added to the membership roll:

Mrs. Chas. Turnes, Mrs. Mabel  
Wing Castle, Dr. A. E. Nichols,  
Mrs. C. L. Wight, Dr. W. L. Moore,  
Prof. Maxwell and Edward Benner.

Going to the Volcano.

Miss Kate Field, the well known  
and gifted writer and correspon-  
dent, will leave for the volcano  
next Tuesday morning by the  
Kinau. It is her intention to spend  
some time in Hilo and on the is-  
land of Hawaii.

Do not make the mistake of think-  
ing that a dozen or more clubs are  
necessary. They are not, at first, at  
any rate. By and by, when you join  
a golf club, and play on well laid out  
links, with all the refinements pos-  
sible, some of the extra clubs will per-

## HOW GOLF IS PLAYED.

Game Consists in Driving Small  
Balls Into Holes.

## IMPLEMENT USED DURING PLAY.

A Thorough Love of the Sport and a  
Reasonable Supply of Ingenuity  
Only Required—Only a Few Clubs  
are Necessary—Any Kind Country.

It is a great mistake to think that  
the game of golf is confined to a country  
of special topography, or to well  
laid out links prepared under the aus-  
pices of clubs and experienced golfers  
from England. Naturally, links which  
have been laid out by an experienced  
hand over territory suitable for the  
game will be better than others, but  
practically speaking, any boy or man  
can make his own links and have  
many a good game of golf on them, if  
he has territory enough. If you are  
at the seashore, for example, you have  
the very best grounds for links in the  
sand dunes and the uplands that are  
usually within a mile of the beach.  
If you are in the mountains, there is a  
capital country at hand in all the ir-  
regularities which are always near  
mountains. If you are on farm lands,  
there are sure to be clumps of trees,  
little ravines and a dozen other vari-  
eties of depressions and elevations, all  
of which can be utilized. Only one  
thing is needed in all this, and that is,  
of course, necessary—a thorough love  
of the game and a reasonable supply  
of ingenuity.

Here is the whole principle in a  
nutshell: The game of golf consists in  
driving small balls over the country  
and sending them into a series of holes  
with mallets or clubs. He who goes  
the rounds of the holes in the fewest  
strokes wins. The number of holes or  
links may be seven, eight, nine, ten or  
more. They may be any distance  
apart. They may be over any kind of  
country. If there are only four or five  
go over these three or four times for  
one game. If you have eighteen, that  
is quite enough. Nine is a common  
number, giving the player eighteen  
holes in all—that is, nine out and nine  
back. As it is comparatively easy to  
"hole" the ball on perfectly flat  
greenward, the course is made of  
a bit of country which offers obstruc-  
tions, such as ravines near holes, or  
stone walls, sandpits, or anything of  
this nature. In other words, the more  
irregular the country, to a certain extent,  
the better the links.

You who are near the seashore  
should work somewhat as follows,  
therefore: Go out some day, taking  
along your American ingenuity, and  
start from some spot near the hotel.  
You must select a level bit of earth for  
a "teeing ground"—a place to start from.  
Perhaps two hundred yards away  
there is a deep sandpit. Here is  
your next spot. Take six inches of  
four-inch gas pipe and drive it into a  
level piece of turf or hard ground near  
the sandpit. Excavate the earth inside  
the pipe, and there you have a  
hole six inches deep and four inches  
in diameter. When the earth around  
the hole has been thoroughly rolled,  
you have the first hole and its "putting  
green." If, in making your  
stroke from the teeing ground, the ball  
goes into the sandpit, you have to  
drive it out by using the clubs, each  
stroke counting against you. The  
sandpit or "bunker" is, therefore,  
what makes the stroke difficult and  
brings out the skill of the player.  
Perhaps three hundred yards on there  
is a large mound of earth, or a stone  
wall, or a row of trees. Put the second  
hole and green just beyond this,  
and again this obstruction or "hazard"  
will serve its purpose. The distance  
may be anything from half a mile to  
three miles over the links. They may  
be in a straight line, in irregular lines  
or in a circle.

The game itself consists in hitting  
this small ball, which is nearly two  
inches in diameter, with one of the  
series of clubs from one hole to another  
over the course. You "tee off" at  
the start by making a little pile of  
earth, placing the ball on this with  
the hands, and thus securing an oppor-  
tunity for a strong stroke with the club.  
After this the ball cannot be  
touched with anything but the club  
until it has been holed, except under  
certain conditions, when it counts  
against the player. This first stroke is  
of course, a long drive, the object  
being to get as close to the first hole  
as possible on the first stroke. You  
may hit a fence, or get into a bunker,  
or strike a tree. The skill lies in not  
doing any of these things, but in driv-  
ing the ball so that it will stop within  
a few feet of the first hole, if possible  
on the green. Then your object is to  
go into the hole on the next stroke, or  
in the next few strokes. Having once  
done, take the ball out with the  
hands, make another tee and drive for  
the next hole. At the same time that  
you are playing, your opponent is  
likewise driving another ball from  
hole to hole. If you go the rounds of  
the links in ninety five strokes, and he  
does it in ninety-six or ninety-  
seven, or any larger number, you have  
won. There are other ways of count-  
ing which can be easily learned by  
one who becomes interested in the  
game.

Do not make the mistake of think-  
ing that a dozen or more clubs are  
necessary. They are not, at first, at  
any rate. By and by, when you join  
a golf club, and play on well laid out  
links, with all the refinements pos-  
sible, some of the extra clubs will per-

haps be of use; but for the boy or  
young man who is beginning, and  
who does not expect to be a champion  
player, six clubs are more than enough.  
These are briefly:

The Driver is a wooden club of the  
kind called "bulger." This is used to  
drive the ball when it is in a good  
position and a long, straight distance  
is to be covered.

The Brassey is a club which is of  
wood, but has a shoe of iron, hitting  
thus a more precise and heavier blow.

It is to be used for shorter distances  
and when the ball lies in a position  
where you cannot get a good, full  
swing with the driver.

The Cleek is an iron club—that is,  
the lower part is all iron—and is used  
for still shorter strokes than a brassey,  
and where the "lie" or position of the  
ball is still worse, when a stiff, quek  
stroke is required, with more precision  
and less distance to it.

The Mashie has a shorter handle, which  
is stiffer than the foregoing, and at the same time the face of the  
club is turned backwards, so that as  
you hit the ball it lifts it quickly, differ-  
ing from the driver stroke just as a  
"fly" differs from a "liver" in base-  
ball. This club is used for getting a  
ball out of a sandpit, or long grass,  
where distance is hardly an item.

The Loftier is iron-footed, and still  
more turned back as to face. It is used  
to jump the ball out of a deep bunker,  
and to make it rise quicker while not  
going so far as the mashie would send  
it. The loftier is also used to send the  
ball up on the putting green.

The Putter is a club used for sending  
very short but extremely accurate  
strokes, those, for example, which  
actually send the ball into its hole  
after it has been sent up on the green  
with the loftier. Some of these are  
iron, some wood; the metal are better.

The Thimble Bee.

TOUR OF THE ISLANDS.

Hawaiian Band to Give Concerts on  
Maui and Hawaii.

May Leave on the Next Kinau—Play at  
Wailuku and Hilo—Remain for  
About Two Weeks.

There has been more or less agi-  
tation for several months in regard  
to the Hawaiian Band visiting the  
other islands on a concert tour.

While Minister King was on Maui  
recently several influential citizens

spoke to him about such a visit.

The Minister was favorably in-  
clined toward the proposed trip,

and promised to have the attention  
of the Government called to it.

During Minister Cooper's trip to  
Honolulu he was approached on the  
same subject, and, as a result, it is

reported, the band will probably be  
leaving by the next Kinau for Wai-  
luku, Maui, and Hilo, spending

two weeks on the tour.

Two or three years

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

In Vacation. October 29, 1895.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR, J. and Circuit Judge COOPER, who sat in place of Mr Justice Bickerton, absent from illness.

Z. S. SPALDING vs. THE ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Z. S. SPALDING vs. THE SUN INSURANCE COMPANY. IN THE MATTER OF THE HAWAIIAN STEAMER WAIMANALO THE ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, and THE SUN INSURANCE COMPANY

vs.

Z. S. SPALDING, Mortgagee, and C. V. DUODIT, Owner.

The steamer Waimanalo was stranded on a reef off a place called Keawau, on the island of Oahu as the result of an accident to her machinery. She was abandoned by her master and owner to the insurers, who recovered and repaired her at a cost less than half her agreed value. The insurers rendered her to the master and demanded payment of their expenses upon her. This was refused. The insurance was against total loss. The master did not take adequate means to ascertain the probabilities of her becoming a total loss, nor did he make any energetic efforts to recover the vessel, as required by the terms of the policies.

While admitting the law in Bradle v. the Maryland Ins. Co., 12 Pet. 382, that "the right of abandonment does not depend upon the certainty, but upon the fact that the vessel is subsequently recovered and repaired," nor is it the "best evidence" that the abandonment was not justified. It is, however, evidence that it was practicable to recover and repair her. Under the policies it was the master's duty to ascertain as far as possible the probabilities of the case and to use his best energies to have her repaired, and failing to do this, the abandonment was not justified, and the insurers had the right to proceed to recover the vessel and repair and have a right of action to recover their expenses. The cost of recovery and repair not exceeding half the agreed value of the vessel the Sun Insurance Company is not liable under its policy. The Alliance Marine and General Assurance Company is not liable under its policy, the cost not exceeding the value of the vessel.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY JUDD, C. J.

The following stipulation was filed. In each of the above entitled causes it is hereby stipulated and agreed, by and between the parties thereto, acting by and through their respective counsel.

That the libel filed by said insurance companies against said steamer may and shall be considered as the answer of said insurance companies respectively to the libels filed against them to enforce payment of their respective policies of insurance on said steamer Waimanalo in the two first above entitled suits; and said libel of said insurance companies may further be considered as a cross-bill filed in each of said two first above entitled suits.

And that said three libels and suits may be heard together as one consolidated suit; and any and all evidence, affidavits, and depositions taken, or which shall be taken, and all proceedings had or which shall be had, in either of said suits shall be available for use and considered as having been taken and had in each of said suits.

And that said insurance companies respectively, in said two first entitled suits, may be considered as the answer of Z. S. Spalding and of Charles V. Dudoit to the said libel of said insurance companies in the last above entitled suit.

The fact of the incorporation of the said companies and their power to contract is admitted and need not be proved herein.

Said companies are left to their proof of compliance with the law in regard to foreign corporations, and nothing in this stipulation contained shall prevent said Z. S. Spalding or C. V. Dudoit from filing any other or further plea or answer.

We adopt the following statement of the pleadings and evidence made by the Circuit Judge from whom this appeal comes.

The libellant in the first two libels claims as mortgagee of one C. V. Dudoit, the master and owner of the Hawaiian steamer Waimanalo, the sum of \$1500.00 from the Alliance Company and from the Sun Insurance Company \$1500.00 respectively, the amounts of insurance on the Waimanalo insured by the companies in the name of C. V. Dudoit and duly assigned to the libellant by him, the libellant claiming that the steamer Waimanalo on August 16, 1893, was wrecked at Keawau, Oahu, by the perils of the seas and became a total loss. Each policy containing the clause "loss if any (or in case of loss) payable to Z. S. Spalding."

In their libel the insurance companies claim (Sec 6) that Dudoit, the owner and master, at the time of the stranding, proceeded with his vessel to a bar harbor and open roadstead, to wit, Keawau, and at divers times to other bar harbors and open roadsteads in violation of the conditions of said policy of the Alliance Company. That (Sec 7) on August 16, 1893, in the day time, in good weather, while Dudoit was on board and in command, said steamer was stranded by running upon the reef or shore of Oahu at or near Keawau, Waihau, and very soon deserted and left her to her fate. That (Sec 8) on information and belief, said stranding of the vessel was not caused by a peril of the seas or by any of the perils insured against, but that said stranding was the deliberate and willful act of said Dudoit acting as master, and done with the purpose of wrecking her and that the act of said master and crew in launching and leaving the steamer to her fate was not done in good faith but was done in spite of the fact that at the time of such departure said steamer was not in such peril as to be beyond the hope of rescue, and that information of such stranding being the willful act of said master came to the notice of the insurance companies after the repairs to the steamer had been contracted. That (Sec 9) Dudoit kept a member of the crew in possession of the vessel till August 25th and thereafter notified the agent of the companies in Honolulu of the stranding of the vessel claiming a constructive total loss and proposing an abandonment of the vessel and de-

manding payment of the policies. That (Sec 10) the companies refused to accept such abandonment and procured a survey of the vessel as she lay at Keawau, and annex copy of survey and the survey recommended the floating and repair of the steamer and a contract was made for floating and repair. That (Sec 11) the steamer was floated, second survey held and the companies caused her to be repaired. That (Sec 12) they repaired and placed the steamer in condition for use and tendered the vessel to Dudoit and demanded payment of him or security for such sum as should be found to be due from him, and Dudoit refused the tender and declined payment. That (Sec 13) an adjustment was made whereby it was found that the companies were entitled to recompense for expenses of survey, floating and repairing the vessel, and that the companies were liable in \$300.00 each for loss under general average under the policies. That (Sec 14) on December 8, 1893, the adjustment was received and vessel tendered to Dudoit and demand for amount, \$1887.83, due from him thereunder, and same was refused by Dudoit. That (Sec 15) they pray for attachment of vessel and for judgment for expense of floating, repairing and caring for vessel, and other prayers.

I find that the Hawaiian steamer Waimanalo, engaged in the coasting trade and freight in the Hawaiian Islands, left the port of Honolulu her home port, a bar harbor, on or about August 14, 1893, on her coasting trip around the island of Oahu, and touched at Waianae and thence to Waihau and thence returning to an intermediary coasting landing at Keawau on August 15th. She left Waianae about 7 o'clock a.m. and arrived at Keawau between 9 and 10 o'clock a.m., as she was coming up to her anchorage the engine stopped and owing to wind and current the vessel ceased going ahead and made leeway and sternway. The stoppage was caused by a screw of the cross head bar or gibe coming loose and dropping off falling between the eccentric and jamming stopped the engine or rather to cause the engineer to shut off steam and stop the engine. Anchors were immediately let go, but failed to hold and check the vessel and she went ashore. Attempts were made to get her off but failed and owing to the current, wind and waves she was further carried on to the coral reef there making out from shore and eventually abandoned by the master and crew after removing the freight that was on board for Keawau.

Keawau is a port of call to land and take in freight for the island steamers such as the C. R. Bishop, Kaaia, the Waimanalo and like vessels and small sailing vessels engaged in the coasting trade, and is open to the wind and currents. It is not an open roadstead nor a bar harbor, but simply an anchorage place for such coasters and is in part protected by a coral reef, and when anchored near this reef at the usual anchorage there is a good depth of water and good holding ground for a vessel of the size of the Waimanalo.

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Due notice of the abandonment was given to the insurers by the master and libellant.

The insurers got the vessel off, through contractors, for the sum of \$300.00. She was brought around to Honolulu, surveyed and repaired, and tendered to the insured. The tender was refused and libel was brought by the mortgagee, Spalding, against the two insurance companies to recover the insurance, and a libel was brought by the insurance companies against them to enforce payment of their respective policies of insurance on said steamer Waimanalo in the two first above entitled suits; and said libel of said insurance companies may further be considered as a cross-bill filed in each of said two first above entitled suits.

And that said three libels and suits may be heard together as one consolidated suit; and any and all evidence, affidavits, and depositions taken, or which shall be taken, and all proceedings had or which shall be had, in either of said suits shall be available for use and considered as having been taken and had in each of said suits.

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In their libel the insurance companies claim (Sec 6) that Dudoit, the owner and master, at the time of the stranding, proceeded with his vessel to a bar harbor and open roadstead, to wit, Keawau, and at divers times to other bar harbors and open roadsteads in violation of the conditions of said policy of the Alliance Company. That (Sec 7) on August 16, 1893, in the day time, in good weather, while Dudoit was on board and in command, said steamer was stranded by running upon the reef or shore of Oahu at or near Keawau, Waihau, and very soon deserted and left her to her fate. That (Sec 8) on information and belief, said stranding of the vessel was not caused by a peril of the seas or by any of the perils insured against, but that said stranding was the deliberate and willful act of said Dudoit acting as master, and done with the purpose of

wrecking her and that the act of said master and crew in launching and leaving the steamer to her fate was not done in good faith but was done in spite of the fact that at the time of such departure said steamer was not in such peril as to be beyond the hope of rescue, and that information of such stranding being the willful act of said master came to the notice of the insurance companies after the repairs to the steamer had been contracted. That (Sec 9) Dudoit kept a member of the crew in possession of the vessel till August 25th and thereafter notified the agent of the companies in Honolulu of the stranding of the vessel claiming a constructive total loss and proposing an abandonment of the vessel and de-

manding payment of the policies. That (Sec 10) the companies refused to accept such abandonment and procured a survey of the vessel as she lay at Keawau, and annex copy of survey and the survey recommended the floating and repair of the steamer and a contract was made for floating and repair. That (Sec 11) the steamer was floated, second survey held and the companies caused her to be repaired. That (Sec 12) they repaired and placed the steamer in condition for use and tendered the vessel to Dudoit and demanded payment of him or security for such sum as should be found to be due from him, and Dudoit refused the tender and declined payment. That (Sec 13) an adjustment was made whereby it was found that the companies were entitled to recompense for expenses of survey, floating and repairing the vessel, and that the companies were liable in \$300.00 each for loss under general average under the policies. That (Sec 14) on December 8, 1893, the adjustment was received and vessel tendered to Dudoit and demand for amount, \$1887.83, due from him thereunder, and same was refused by Dudoit. That (Sec 15) they pray for attachment of vessel and for judgment for expense of floating, repairing and caring for vessel, and other prayers.

was afterwards recovered at less expense."

This expression of the law was cited approvingly by the Supreme Court of the United States in Bradle v. The Maryland Insurance Co., 12 Peters 382, and has been followed, we believe, in the Admiralty Courts without question. See Snow v. Union Ins. Co., 119 Mass. 532; Wallace v. Thames & Mersey Ins. Co., 22 Fed. Rep. 66; Orient Ins. Co. v. Adams, 12 U. S. 57. We do not consider that the fact that the vessel in this case was recovered and repaired is conclusive nor is it the "best evidence" that it was practicable to recover and repair it. Orient Ins. Co. v. Adams, 12 U. S. 57. On the other hand the bare fact that the master thought that his vessel was in extreme peril and that the probable cost of her recovery and repairs would exceed half her value under the Sun policy, would not justify the abandonment. The evidence shows that no adequate means were taken to ascertain the probabilities. The Waimanalo had been driven by the surf over the sand spit and lay on her side and her position seemed critical, but no soundings were taken by the Master of the water alongside of her, no careful examination of the neighboring channels and reefs, and no plan matured by him as to how she could be recovered and brought into deep water, and no determined effort made for her recovery. He called to his counsel Capt. Smythe of the "Waihau" and his estimate that the vessel should be abandoned is the only disinterested opinion that we have. Capt. Smythe, however, says that he stood on the shore some hundreds of yards distant from the "Waimanalo," that no soundings had been given him by Capt. Dudoit or taken by him, and that if he had been told that there was eight and a half feet of water under her stern it would have made a difference in his judgment that the vessel should be abandoned. He made no estimate of the probable cost of repairs. As above stated, in a few days the vessel was righted by contractors of the insurers, her hole patched up, pulled over the reef into deep water and brought to Honolulu and repaired for less, than half her agreed value. This, though not the "best evidence," is evidence that the abandonment was hasty and improvidently decided upon. This is not the case where changed circumstances after an abandonment made in good faith, make it practicable to recover and repair the vessel for a less sum than would make the insurers liable. Here the circumstances, so far as we can judge, had not changed.

From a careful review of the very voluminous evidence taken, we are of opinion that the abandonment was not justified and that no sufficient examination was made by the master upon which to base his judgment, and no energetic means taken to recover his vessel. The insured were bound to do all in their power to save the insurers from any payment under their policies. The insurers did, in recovering the vessel, what the insured should have done, and were justified in refusing to accept the abandonment, and as they were not liable (the Sun Company) for a loss not exceeding half of the agreed value and the Alliance Company for a loss not exceeding the value, they are entitled to recover the amount of the expenses incurred by them in saving and repairing the vessel. The principles sustaining this right of action are fully discussed and settled in Commonwealth Ins. Co. v. Chase, 20 Pick. 162.

The decree appealed from in reversed and judgment ordered for the insurers, the amount of which is referred to the Clerk of the Court for computation and report. The libel of the insured against the Insurance Companies are dismissed. F. M. Hatch for the Insured, L. A. Thurston and Paul Neumann for the Insurers.

Honolulu, Jan. 9, 1896

#### Everywhere We Go

We find some one who has been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and people on all hands are praising this great medicine for what it has done for them and their friends. Taken in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition. It is a great blood purifier.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c per box. HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

Dai Nippon, conducted by J. P. Collaco, has discontinued business. Miss Cahili, who has been occupying half of the store, will use the whole.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company, Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

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## ABOUT SALE OF OPIUM.

Statistics Regarding Importation and License of the Drug

## CONSUMPTION IN FORMER YEARS.

Acts, Repeals and Amendments from the Year 1859—Extracts from the Civil Code—Value of Opium Paying Duty During the Years of License.

The following information relative to the importation, licensing and sale of opium will be found of interest by all readers. Commencing with the year 1859 the Civil Code reads:

"A duty of 15 per cent ad valorem is placed on all opium and manufactures thereof." (See 517, part 5, C. Code.) Sections 83 and 84 Civil Code authorized the Minister of the Interior to grant a license to any qualified physician or surgeon to import and sell opium for the term of one year. Fee for Honolulu or Lahaina..... \$40 For any other district..... 10

This license did not allow the sale of opium or other poisonous drug to any Chinaman or coolie, except upon prescription.

"The act approved August 21, 1860, repealed Sections 83, 84, 85 and 86 of the Civil Code and authorized the Minister of the Interior to license not more than two persons residing in Honolulu and one at Lahaina to sell opium to Chinamen in those districts. The license to be sold at public auction. Upset price, \$2000 each license. Bond of \$1000 conditioned that the licensee will not sell or furnish opium or any preparation thereof except to Chinamen.

This act permitted licensed physicians to import, sell and furnish opium or any preparation thereof without special license.

The following is a statement of licenses issued under this act. They seem to have been all issued for Honolulu. All except the first one, to Hanyip, stating that fact. The one to Hanyip is not located.

Sept. 6, 1860, Hanyip..... \$2,002 00  
June 10, 1861, Dr. Chunfoo..... 2,003 00  
June 10, 1862, do..... 2,002 00  
June 13, 1863, Achu..... 2,002 00  
June 13, 1864, Achu..... 2,002 00  
June 14, 1865, Chung Hoon 2,002 00  
June 26, 1866,  
Chung Hoon &  
Co..... \$2,004 00  
Less Auction-  
eer's com..... 12 50  
1,991 50

June 29, 1867,  
Chung Hoon &  
Co..... \$3,002 00  
Less Auction-  
eer's com..... 57 75  
2,904 25

May 9, 1868, Afong  
& Achuck..... \$10,000 00  
Less Auction-  
eer's com..... 255 00  
9,745 00

May 19, 1868, Afong  
& Achuck..... \$8,025 00  
Less Auction-  
eer's com..... 233 12  
8,791 88

June 22, 1870, Afong &  
Achuck..... 9,078 50  
June 20, 1871, Afong &  
Achuck..... 13,163 50  
June 20, 1872, Loo Ngawk & Wong  
Chun..... \$21,000 00  
Expenses..... 862 00  
20,138 00

June 4, 1873, Loo Ngawk & As-  
wan..... \$28,000 00  
Expenses..... 1,422 00  
26,578 00

May 30, 1874, Afong  
& Achuck..... \$20,100 00  
Expenses..... 834 00  
19,266 00

\$123,709 63

This Act was amended Chapter XXXVIII limiting the license to one person resident in Honolulu, to import and sell opium to Chinamen for the term of one year in the District of Honolulu. License to be sold at public auction. Upset price \$18,000. This Act had no effect as—

Aug. 8, 1874 an Act was passed (Chapter LVI) to restrict the Importation and Sale of Opium to the Board of Health. This repealed all former Acts and the Board furnished to Licensed Physicians at cost.

This Act was amended Sept. 29, 1876, by inserting the words "or pre-  
parations thereof."

Chapter XVIII Laws of 1880 increased the penalty from imprisonment to both fine and imprisonment.

Chapter LXXXIII of the Laws of 1886 authorized the Minister of the Interior with the consent of the King in Cabinet Council to grant a license to sell Opium or any preparation of Opium upon payment of \$60,000 for each year (for a term of 4 years.)

The licensee was required to give a bond in the sum of \$10,000 conditioned that he would not sell, give or furnish Opium or any preparation thereof to any Native Hawaiian or Japane-  
se, or to any other person who has not received a certificate from some physician stating that opium is the proper remedy for the disease from which the bearer is suffering. The licensee is authorized to import, upon the payment of the fifteen per cent ad valorem duty and also a stamp duty of one dollar for each half pound tin.

Under this Act a license was issued:

Jan. 11, 1887 Chung Lung..... \$30,000 00  
" 9, 1888 Chung Lung (3  
months)..... 7,500 00

The reason for issuing a three months' license is explained in the copy of letter as follows:

Copy.  
Department of Interior,  
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 3, 1888.  
ALFRED S. HARTWELL Esq.,  
Attorney for Chung Lung.

Dear Sir:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Dec. 30, whereby you request upon behalf of Chung Lung that he be allowed to pay in \$7500 for a renewal of his opium license for the term of three months, upon condition that he will at the end of such three months give up all rights under the four year license now held by him; Second, that he will undertake to import no more opium between now and the end of such three months; and Third, that he will at the end of such three months export at his own cost all opium then remaining on hand which has been imported under this license.

In reply thereto I would say that the matter has received the careful consideration of the Cabinet, and with the understanding that this proposal is intended to cover also a release by Chung Lung, of all claim of every nature, which he may have against the Government, in connection with the opium license, your proposition as hereby set forth, is hereby accepted.

I remain your obedient servant,  
(Signed) L. A. THURSTON,  
Minister of the Interior.

Chapter XX of the Laws of 1887 repealed Chapter LXXXIII of the Laws of 1886 and the several laws thereby repealed were declared expressly re-enacted.

Chapter LXX of the Laws of 1888. To restrict the importation and sale of opium or preparation thereof is substantially Chapter LVI of the Laws of 1874. It did not obtain the signature of the King within ten-day limit.

Chapter LXVI of the Laws of 1890 amended the penalty clause, to read "Or imprisonment" instead of "and imprisonment" in both the first and third sections.

Chapter CX of the Laws of 1892 "An Act to provide for and regulate the importation, sale and use of opium and preparations thereof," repealed Chapter LXX of the Laws of 1888, and this Act was in turn repealed by Act 12 of the Provisional Government.

Receipts from license fees under the Opium Act of 1860 being, say, one license for fifteen years..... \$123,709 63  
Receipts from license fees under the Opium Act of 1886, one license 14 years 37,500 00

Total for, say, 16 1/2 years..... \$161,209 63

The following statement of the value of opium paying duty during the year license was in operation is compiled from the reports of the Collector General of Customs:

1860..... \$ 1,664 03
1861..... 4,581 45
1862..... 4,885 66
1863..... 2,725 00
1864..... 3,214 35
1865..... 5,002 25
1866..... 5,785 25
1867..... 7,776 90
1868..... 8,049 74
1869..... 9,396 45
1870..... 7,049 67
1871..... 13,003 17
1872..... 11,888 82
1873..... 748 81
1874..... 316 65
1875..... 11,295 90
1887..... 59,331 79
1888.....

\$156,189 39

I port duties, 15 per cent.  
ad valorem..... \$23,420 89

In the detailed statement of goods paying duty 1887, the item of opium is given as follows:

Pounds..... 10,022

Pills..... 11,500

The opium for smoking purposes is usually imported in tins. It is possible that the pills could be prepared for smoking purposes after importation; if so, it was an oversight to have the law apply to "opium in tins" only.

Presuming that the stamp tax was applied to the item of pounds only, the revenue from that source in 1887 would have amounted to, say, \$5011.

ELECTION ON HAWAII.

Tabulated Returns Show Candidates Received Equal Votes.

The appended tabulated returns of the votes on Hawaii for senator to succeed Charles Notley, resigned, are taken from the Hilo Tribune of January 11th, and show a tie:

Polls.	Holstein.	Young.	Total.
Pohoiki.....	0	2	2
Hilo.....	33	34	67
Papakou.....	2	20	22
Honomu.....	3	14	17
Laupahoehoe.....	11	1	12
Kaohi.....	9	8	17
Honokaa.....	15	4	19
Kukuihaele.....	4	2	6
Waimea.....	3	4	7
Kohala.....	82	9	41
Kailua.....	3	3	6
Konaawaena.....	5	4	9
Hookehi.....	4	8	12
Wiohau.....	2	9	11
Pahala.....	1	5	6
Total.....	127	127	234

In accordance with Section 65 of the rules and regulations governing elections, Minister King will, when furnished with official returns from Marshal Hitchcock—if they show a tie—issue a notice for a special election, under which forty-five days notice is necessary.

A large number of people will leave for the volcano by the Kinau next Tuesday.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. BENSON SMITH & CO., agents for H. L.

## FIERY LAKE ON HAWAII.

Wonders and Magnificence of Volcano of Kilauea

## PELE AGAIN ASSERTS HERSELF.

In Shape the Crater Is an Inverted Cone—More Brilliant and Majestic Than Ever—Luxury and Comfort at the Volcano House—Grand Sights.

A writer in the current number of the Hilo Tribune, dated January 11th, describes the volcano of Kilauea as follows:

Today, in the gloaming of evening and in the gathering darkness, we have stood upon the bank of Lake Halemaumau (the house of everlasting fire) and gazed down 400 feet into the depth of this bottomless pit, and have seen there a lake of fire.

"On all sides round as one great furnace flamed.

A fiery deluge fed with ever-burning sulphur unconsumed."

And it seemed as though we could almost discover

"Floods and whirlwinds of tempestuous fire."

In its face of 200 by 250 feet of molten, burning lava, and its lurid light cast forth lit up the surrounding formations in all their ghastly and darksome caverns and craggy formations, all partaking so strongly of the infernal region. Reminders of the immense heat below were given to us by the hot air that burst forth from the cracks and crevices beneath and all around us.

Standing there we saw volume after volume of liquid, burning lava spouted into the air fifty, and one hundred feet, as water is sprayed from fountains, continually rolling back and lapsing up the red-hot mass, higher and higher, slowly but surely coming to the top and where we stood.

Surely the eternal fires below are not quenched. Pele is aroused and again asserts herself. The wonders and magnificence of Kilauea have not departed. Pele was only sleeping, gathering to herself new strength to give to the world a more brilliant and majestic display of the wonders of Hawaii than ever before.

The air was scorching us with its intensity. The burning lake of fire below boiled, bubbled, seethed, rolled and tumbled about, revealing in each succeeding moment new phases of wondrous formation and changing color.

"And from this chasm with ceaseless

turmoil seethed,

As if this earth in fast, thick pants was withering,

And a mighty fountain momentarily was forced

Amid those swift intermittent bursts."

And this was midwinter in the tropics.

return to our task and give to our readers the details of the return of the wonders of Kilauea. On December 7, 1894, the fires left the lake in the crater of Halemaumau in Kilauea, and since then no fire has been visible, though smoke and heat have been emitted frequently from the cracks around and in this crater. On the night of January 3, 1896, about 11:30 o'clock, light was seen in this crater from the Volcano House, which told of the return of the fire. Early Saturday morning Manager Lee, of the Volcano House, and others visited the crater and found that the fire had burst forth on the east side, about 200 feet from the bottom of the crater, and had flowed down and filled the crater to this height and above. The action was violent and continues active, and gave evidence of a permanent return of the volcanic fires. Since then the flow has been constant and the filling up continuous, so that the top of the lake of lava is about 200x250 feet. This is the longest period of inactivity known, unless the one in 1850 surpassed it.

This crater is in the shape of an inverted cone, having a base about 1200x1600 feet and a depth of 650 feet, 250 of which is now filled up, leaving the face of the lake about 400 feet from the surface, and this distance is being diminished slowly.

Manager Lee, of the Volcano House, feels confident that there is plenty of ground to believe that there is a permanent return of fire. This crater is situated in the large crater Kilauea, which is about three by four miles in area, and is below the surface of the surrounding country about 600 feet. Lake Halemaumau is near the south side and is reached from the Volcano House on horses. The distance is near two and a half miles. The descent into Kilauea is tortuous, through trees and shrubbery, some places quite abrupt. You then cross acres of lava flow for over a mile, leave your horses and pursue your way on foot to the very brink of the lake, where a perfect view of the lake is to be had.

Mr. Lee intends at once to construct some seats and a shelter on this bank and to connect the place by telephone to his house, so that persons may view this lake at their ease at night, the best effects being thus secured.

This property and its exhibition is all under the control of the Volcano Hotel Company, who have built, furnished and are now managing a fine hotel upon the north bank of Kilauea. It is the best hotel on the Island for tourists or families. The scenery is grand, the air cool, the sulphur baths health-giving, the cuisine excellent, the management faultless.

It is the place for one to go to have a quiet time of enjoyment and at the same time enjoy the surroundings of luxury and comfort.

The tennis tournament, about which great enthusiasm is being manifested, will come off in the latter part of April or the beginning of May. An exciting time is looked forward to.

## MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and economical cure of torturing, disgusting, itching, burning, and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay, is to fail in your duty. Think of the years of suffering entailed by such neglect, years not only of physical but of mental suffering by reason of personal disfigurement added to bodily torture. Begin now Cures made in infancy and childhood by the CUTICURA REMEDIES are speedy, permanent, and economical. Guaranteed absolutely pure by chemical analysis

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY. JANUARY 17 1896.

THE war scare is over. According to advices by the Coptic the tenor of most of the papers in the United States has become extremely peaceful, and that war is deprecated.

It is the intention of the Government to adopt more personal supervision over the different branches of the Government service upon the other islands. The heads of departments will go on inspection tours and make themselves thoroughly familiar with the personnel of the force under them and the needs of various districts. Postmaster-General Oat has done good service in this direction already. The Marshal is visiting Kauai with a like object.

THE Turkish rebellion seems to be growing. Now we hear that the Druses are up in arms. December 28th a big battle was fought between them and the Turkish troops, and 12,000 men were killed. Such a story, however, requires confirmation. The Druses are a turbulent, worthless set of vagabonds. The Turkish Empire seems to be in a very bad way. Poor Turk, he has been a sick man ever since 1854, and it seems as if dissolution cannot be far off now.

DR. BOWIE in an interview published today says that the disease we suffered from last August and September was not cholera, or if it was, it was bred in this place. The Steamship Belgic, according to this medico's view never introduced cholera or any other disease into the country. An interview with Mr. W. O. Smith, President of the Board of Health, which we publish today throws a very different light upon the subject. We are sadly afraid that Dr. Bowie's wish is father to the thought. The less Dr. Bowie says, the more he will shine. The evidence is overwhelmingly against him and so is the consensus of able medical opinion.

THE Hawaii election will most likely go to Mr. Holstein. The ballots cast at Honomu contain one which is not legal and that was cast for Mr. Young. This would give Mr. Holstein the majority. Of course the matter will be properly stated before the courts. It does seem odd to any one unacquainted with human nature that the very plainest of written directions can be misunderstood. But human nature is prone to err and a good deal of it cannot understand very simple directions. In one way, it is to be hoped that the election will go to Mr. Holstein. The big island will be represented, and if the voters for Senator there don't like him they have only themselves to blame. They should have come out flat-footed and put up some man they did want. Dog in the manger policy isn't worth a tinker's oath in politics.

## INFLUENCE OF BOOKS.

Books, children's books, who cares for them? We do, and a great number of readers do. The subject of healthy literature for children and young people is one which may well exercise the minds of all interested in the "Coming Race." In this direction the committee of the Honolulu Library have shown commendable care. We have before us a list of sixty authors and over 400 books suitable for the young, which are accessible to this class of readers. The names include Aldrich, Hans Anderson, Boyesen, Mrs. Burnett, Church, Doyle, Eggleston, Grimm, Henty, Ingelow, Captain King, Kingsley, Kingston, Kipling, Macdonald, Mark Twain, Mayne Reid, Stockton, Stephenson, Tolstoi, Trowbridge, Jules Verne, all of whom have written especially for young people. Besides these there are the standard authors like Scott, Dickens and Marryat, though the latter is perhaps a little coarse for the modern taste. But all these writers give bright stirring tales, not goody-goody mawkish stuff of the Mrs. Barbauld and Dr. Aiken type. Honor, chivalry, bravery, gentleness, truth, kindness, are all taught by them. They put a healthy ideal before our youth and what would life be without ideals. The characters of fiction are in many cases one's life long friends, whose company is pleasing to us, whose example is a guide to us. How many boys of a past generation have been influenced by the gentleness, goodness, and manliness of Masterman Ready. How many girls have based their ideals upon the characters in Miss Alcott's "Our Girls." From these we are lead to the larger and broader paths of literature, and to maturer friends.

How necessary a good healthy style of reading must be shown by the results of a course of vicious reading. Last month the State of New York was startled by a series of juvenile crimes. In one case it was a murder by a boy of fourteen. In another it was two youths engaged in burglary, and yet again it was four boys who deliberately wrecked a train near Rome. It has been shown that in all these cases the boys had all been reading the vilest literature, "eulogistic accounts of the exploits of train robbers, thieves and murderers of the Jesse James type." They lived in a false world of crime. Youth will live in a false world, an ideal world. We must be careful that that ideal should be a healthy one. This the Honolulu library and the Y. M. C. A. library are doing and their efforts should receive cordial support. They are really doing a great work.

We think that the advantages of the Honolulu library should be extended to some of the upper classes of the Royal, Kaulawela, Pohukaina and other schools, free of charge, the nomination of the pupils to be with the Principal. This system has worked well with the pupils of the High School and Fort Street School. Encourage the children to read wisely and well.

## ARTESIAN WELLS.

In our issue of January 13th, we referred to the decrease in water supply of the artesian wells and said that they depended upon the rainfall. A report has been brought to us relative to the wells on the Ewa side of the city which shows that since the late rainfall the wells have risen some ten inches.

The Kamehameha School wells would not at that time run into the bathing tanks, the supply pipe being above the height of the column of water. Now the tanks can be freely filled, the water having risen above the supply pipe.

In this connection it seems not amiss to call attention to the fact that there is a law on the statute books with regard to artesian wells. It was passed in 1884 and appears as Chapter XLIX in the laws of that year. It provides that every artesian well then flowing, or that might thereafter be made on the island of Oahu, should

be capped by the owner so as to give complete control over the flow of water. No person having the right to use water from an artesian well is to allow it to run to waste. Section 3 provides a penalty of fifty dollars for violating Sections 1 and 2 of the Act. We are credibly informed that the provisions of this Act have not been carried out and that there are uncapped artesian wells in the vicinity of Honolulu. We understand, however, that the Government is investigating the matter and that the law will be applied.

In Spain, France and Italy great attention has been paid to the control of artesian wells and legislation upon the point is quite voluminous. Wells in those countries are regarded almost in the light of public property and are legislated for accordingly. It is quite probable that a new law on the subject will be passed at the coming Legislature.

## VALUE OF THE OPIUM LICENSE.

The question of license or no license of opium is one which will play a considerable figure in the next Legislature. It is necessary, in order to argue upon the question intelligently, to understand what has been done in the past and what has been the experience of the Hawaiian Government in the matter of licensing opium.

The Civil Code, promulgated in 1859, put an ad valorem duty of fifteen per cent. on the drug. In 1860 an opium license was granted for the sale of opium to Chinamen in Honolulu and Lahaina, and this remained in force till 1874. This license was sold at auction. In that year the Act was amended and the importation and sale of opium was restricted to the Board of Health.

For ten years the opium license was a constant bone of contention in the Legislature till, in 1886, the Minister of the Interior, with the consent of the King in Cabinet Council, was authorized to grant a license upon payment of \$30,000. This brought about the celebrated bribery case in which the King was proved to have received seventy odd thousand dollars as an equivalent for giving his consent. It was about the last straw to the camel's back, and led directly to the revolution of 1887. The iniquity of that

bill lay in the fact that, as far as the license itself was concerned, it could not be put up to auction, but the King and his Minister of Interior might make what they could out of it. It was a direct incentive to corruption.

The value of the license during the period from 1860 to 1874 increased from \$2002 to \$28,000, at which sum it was knocked down at auction to Messrs. Loo Ngawk and Aswan.

The probable amount to be obtained from a license will hardly exceed that sum, should the coming Legislature decide to pass a licensing bill. There would, in addition to the license, be the duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem, which, supposing as large an amount were

at once imported as Chun Lung did in 1886, viz.: \$59,000 in round numbers, would produce about \$8850.

It would not be safe to calculate, therefore, upon a much greater revenue from the sale of the drug than between \$38,000 to \$40,000.

That seems to be the position in a nutshell from the commercial standpoint. From the moral standpoint there is much to be said, which will bear argument later.

We publish the figures in full in another column. They are the work of Chief Clerk Hassinger of the Interior Department, who has shown his usual industry and accuracy in compiling them.

The election for a Senator to represent Hawaii having resulted in a tie, a new election will have to be held. Notice will have to be given for forty days before the new election can be held. The big island seems likely to be without a senatorial representative during the major part of the coming session.

Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

## "THE FINANCE OFFICE BIBLE."

The systematic account keeping in the Finance Department is a credit to the Minister and to his two able associates, Messrs. George Ashley and E. C. Stackable. Every morning the whole condition of affairs in every department of the Government is laid ready for the Minister's eye. He can tell at a glance what money has been expended, what received during the previous day. Thus, entering the department yesterday, it could at once be seen that there was a cash balance on hand of \$119,357.93. The report ran as follows.

## CURRENT ACCOUNT.

Finance Office	\$ 94,817 41
Post Office	891 61
Custom House	16,555 61
Tax Office	756 10
Public Lands Office	1,186 57
Interior Office	548 73
Water Works	4,146 90
Foreign Office	151 00
	\$119,357.93

## LOAN FUND.

Finance Office	\$14,045 30
Postal Savings Bank	68,319 46
	\$82,364 78

Alongside of this resume there are daily reports from each department. Thus the post-office reports a balance on hand of \$734,86, receipts January 15. Stamp sales \$138.63, box rent \$23, and general postage \$0.02. In all, a cash balance of \$891.61. The Custom House reports for duties on goods, storage, passports, pilotage, etc. The tax-assessor makes his daily return for all the taxes received. The Water Works reports for water rates, market and electric lights. The Land Bureau gives its land sales, rents, etc., and the Interior and Foreign offices report their daily receipts and expenditures.

The Postal Savings Bank also renders a daily account, which stood yesterday as follows:

## POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Number deposits, 34	\$418 55
Number withdrawals, 5	1,484 06
One certificate and interest	3,180 00
Cash on hand	68,319 46
Notices cancelled and paid	1,862 00
Notices given	923 00
Notices unpaid	35,431 00
Amount due depositors	57,747 730 94
125 certificates outstanding	148,932 49
P. M. G. notes outstanding	69,000 00
	\$790,743 43

Everything is ready by 9:30, and the whole set of statements make what is facetiously called the "Finance Office Bible."

The exactitude and planning of details are entirely due to Mr. George Ashley, the Registrar of Public Accounts. The Finance Office is the pivot upon which the whole machinery of government revolves. That it should be so ably and simply conducted is a matter of great satisfaction. Without accuracy in keeping the accounts and without constant supervision of books in all departments grave errors could creep in. We are given to understand that the books of all the departments named are posted up to date. We doubt whether many private commercial enterprises are conducted as carefully as the Finance Department.

SPEAKING of the postoffice on Monday we mentioned that the senders were more frequently to blame than the officials who handled the mails. Statistics from the United States emphasize this statement. The Railway Mail Service officials handled in 1894 the huge number of 10,377,875,040 packages or letters and only made 1,166,682 mistakes, or one mistake for every 8894 packages. Whereas the senders, says Bradstreet's, deposited in the mails during the year 10,907,151 packages which were not addressed to any postoffice, or so insufficiently, incorrectly or illegibly addressed as to render their delivery to the addressees impossible until information as to the intention of the senders was secured, and of these 4,244,846 could not be forwarded to the addressees because the intention of the senders could not be ascertained.

TODAY is the anniversary of the establishment of the Provisional Government—virtually of the Republic—a day to be long remembered in the annals of Hawaii. The Republic has vindicated itself before the world and stands today on a firm and steady basis—and on this basis it will stay till annexation to the Great Republic comes. Then we shall celebrate Annexation Day.

THE question of cemeteries was

treated of in the Board of Health meeting yesterday. The present cemeteries are crowded. A suitable place should be set aside for this purpose which cannot possibly contaminate our water supply, as the

President of the Board of Health very justly says. But we are surprised that some member of the Board of Health did not suggest the advisability of erecting a crematory. A city of the size of Honolulu should have such an institution. It is cleaner, healthier for those who remain and move in accord with the progress of modern thought than the cemeteries which ought to be of the past.

A CERTAIN section of our Hilo fellow citizens seem to have a craze for decentralization, as they call it. What they really want is centralization of government in Hilo. We very much question whether the rest of the island of Hawaii wants to be run by a narrow Hilo clique. That in the past there may have been dereliction of duty on the part of the then government is possible. The country districts have not always been looked after as they should be. But the present Government has assuredly given every attention to the country districts, and the members of the government by frequent personal inspection make themselves well acquainted with what is actually needed by the districts. A man who knows the whole needs of a country is far more just in apportioning expenditures than he, who only is acquainted with his little local needs. As a fact Hilo has more than its share of the general taxation. Judge Austin's rejoinder seems to fit the case well. If the island of Hawaii were to set to work and pay all its own government expenses, it would have only \$15,000 left out of its taxes for the many needed improvements, not in Hilo alone, but throughout the whole island.

THERE seems to be much dissatisfaction about the band not going to Kapiolani Park to play at the races. The contention is that the Kapiolani Park track has been leased to a private individual and therefore the band cannot be allowed to go. The fact is that the bulk of the public will be out at the races and it would be for the benefit of the public to have it play at the park. The argument doesn't hold together, for the band does sometimes play at private entertainments. The band is for the public and should play for the benefit of the greatest number.

Now that the new market is in working order it is about time that the Tramway Company should run a car there. The track is laid and a regular car would be a great boon to the public. This car need not be run for every hour of the day, but at such times as the public are likely to need it. We have been long expecting that the company would see the necessity of this change, but as it is apparently oblivious of a very great public need we venture to call attention to it. Not only would it be a convenience, but there is no doubt but that such a car would pay.

A VERY marked feature on the streets lately has been the number of drunken girls. This is a very sad sight and one which should call forth the earnest work of all those who are interested in the Hawaiian as a race. The liquor is not, as far as we can learn, consumed in the saloons, but is obtained from other sources. Our religious bodies should do their utmost to stop or mitigate this evil. In this direction the Salvation Army should be invaluable.

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THE recent panic in New York is reported to have been a very serious one. The losses are estimated at one thousand million dollars. The panic also affected the Continental Bourses and the London Stock Exchange.

## Timely Topics

JANUARY 8, 1896.

STEADY GRIND—"I have learned from observation" says Chauncey Depew, "that three things surely happen to a man who works without relaxation. In the first place he becomes nervous, irritable and hard to get along with. In the second place the grade of his work falls off, and he is liable to err in his judgment. In the third place he dies suddenly." These remarks of the famous after dinner speaker we consider not only decided applicable in the sense in which they are intended, but in the way of a great many of the manufacturers that are constantly placing inferior goods on the market and claiming them as superior to the product of older and better known houses. This is especially true of cutlery. There are houses who place this class of goods on the market that are made up for show and sale only, but whose wear is warranted only until they have been once scoured.

This is not the case with the goods of well known and established houses whose reputation depends upon the wear of goods.

They pride themselves on what they make being made of the best material that money and experience can turn out. The John Russell Cutlery Company have a reputation that is envied by many and equalled by few. Ex S. S. Australia we received a consignment of their high grade cutlery consisting of carvers (in cases), slicing, kitchen, butcher, hunting and cake knives, as well as complete sets for the dinner from the fish course to the dessert. Agate Iron Ware is too well known to need any comment on our part. Suffice it to say that we have "it" in Agate Iron Ware. The Bradley and Hubbard Company have been so rushed with orders that they have found it impossible to meet and turn out the work as fast as the orders were received. If you desire something new in these goods we can accommodate you, and the designs sent us are the newest of the new in both lamps and chandeliers.

## THE . . .

## Hawaiian Hardware

COMPANY, LTD.,

Opposite Spreckels' Bank.

307 FORT STREET.

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

17th January.  
Public holiday.  
Excursion to Waianae this morning.  
The races will begin at 1 p. m. sharp.

Zamloch will give a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

The Coptic took away 3008 letters and 1514 papers.

Castle & Cooke quote gasoline at \$3.25 per case delivered.

Today is the 116th anniversary of the battle of Cowpens.

H. L. Holstein returned to Hawaii yesterday by the Likelihi.

German celebration at Independence Park tomorrow afternoon from 2 to 6.

Company A drilled in the shed last night. There was a large turnout of members.

Jim Quinn's "290" seems to be a favorite with the hackmen. They think he will win.

Zamloch and company will be among the passengers to Hilo by the Kinau next Tuesday.

The Hawaiian Band will give a holiday concert at Emma Square this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Hearts and Welcomes play baseball at 10 o'clock this morning on Kamehameha School grounds.

The Y. M. C. A. orchestra had a good practice last night. Some splendid selections were played.

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Parker, Captain Parker has been off duty for the past two or three days.

Unsold stalls in the new market will be sold at public auction noon of January 20th at the market house.

The Y. H. I. held a business meeting last night. Matters of interest to the society were discussed.

Company A will celebrate today's holiday by going into camp in Manoa valley, near John Ena's place.

There was a good attendance at the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. orchestra in the association hall last night.

The Cricket Club did not meet last night. It was thought best to postpone the meeting until further notice.

George C. Carter was out with the Healani boys again yesterday afternoon showing them the Yale style of rowing.

Marshal Brown is on the island of Kauai on official business. He will inspect the police department and its workings.

The W. G. Hall leaves at 10 o'clock this morning. Eight passengers for the volcano are booked to leave by the vessel.

Up to yesterday there were fourteen tourists and local people booked for the volcano by the Kinau, due to leave next Tuesday.

A fine bromide picture of Mrs. Hayley, a lady well known in Honolulu, is on view in King Bros.' window, Hotel street.

Miss Kate Field will attend the races this afternoon, and will probably have something to say in her letters about racing in Hawaii.

Manager David, of the race meeting today, will conclude arrangements this morning for music during the events this afternoon.

No one should make engagements for Saturday evening, January 25th, as "Meredith's Old Coat" will be presented at that time.

H. L. Holstein will contest the recent senatorial election on Hawaii, and has employed L. A. Thurston to conduct the proceedings.

Sixty-five tons of the new crop of sugar came up from Ewa plantation yesterday. This makes about eighty tons of the new crop sent up so far.

George C. Kenyon has severed his connection with the Independent, and will probably go into mercantile business.

Robert Wilcox and others gave a big luau on Kinau street last night. A large number of guests were present. Dancing and other amusement livened interest in the occasion.

The circus will give a performance at Ewa next Monday evening. Special trains will be run from Waianae, popular prices prevailing.

Invitations are out for a grand ball to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer at their home, Rosebank, on the evening of Monday, January 20th.

The Hearts and Kamehameha Baseball Clubs will play on Kamehameha school grounds 3:30 p. m. Saturday. Everybody invited. No admission fee.

If the park track is heavy this afternoon it will be the first time in its history that races have been run in the mud. Some new records will be made.

There will be a prayer meeting of the Christian Workers and business meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society in Central Union church this evening.

Forty tons of opium were found among the effects of the Chinese immigrants at the quarantine station by Jack McVeigh yesterday. The Chinese have been arrested.

In the police court yesterday, Liwai Kamai, Joe and Shubello were found guilty of violating Board of Health regulations and were sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs each.

K. Ogura & Co. gives notice that they have withdrawn from their proposed plan to introduce contract laborers free of charge, as it has been found impracticable.

## BOAT RACES IN FUTURE.

Local Clubs Agitating for a Race Course in the Harbor.

Straight-away Course Mile and a Half to be Dredged—Subscription for the Purpose.

A proposition is now before the Myrtle and Healani boat clubs which, if carried out, will very materially affect all boat races in the future. Roughly stated, it is to arrange a straight-away course in the harbor obviating the necessity of going to Pearl Harbor to race, and of using the present unsatisfactory course out to the bell buoy.

Between the quarantine station and the cattle pen is a sand bar connecting the deep water of the harbor proper with that on the other side.

It is proposed to dredge this out and connect the two bodies of deep water, making room for a fine rowing course of a mile and a half in length, the only perceptible curve being about where the Bennington now lies. The dredging will be such as to make the water over the bar about two feet at low tide.

If the proposition can be carried out, there is a new era for boating in Honolulu. A course immediately in front of the wharves is all that could be wished for.

One of the greatest obstacles to the new course is the transportation of immigrants from the quarantine station to the mainland in carriages; this will be materially interfered with.

Enthusiasts in both the Myrtle and Healani boat clubs are working up the dredging matter, and will have it ready for presentation to their respective clubs in the near future. A subscription will be taken up among the merchants and public generally for the purpose mentioned, and it is reasonable to expect liberal contributions, as the measure will, if properly carried out, be of great interest to all concerned.

PRIVATE WEDDING.

Nuptials of Miss Marie Afong and A. S. Humphreys.

The marriage of Miss Marie Afong to Abram S. Humphreys took place at the home of the bride, Nuuanu avenue, at 8 o'clock last night, Rev. Douglas P. Birnie officiating. Dr. C. B. Cooper acted as best man and witness for the groom, while Captain F. B. McStockier performed the same service for Miss Afong. Miss Lydia McStockier and Henry Afong were maid and groom of honor.

Chief Justice Judd gave away the bride. The wedding was private, none but the family and connections being present. After the ceremony a delightful supper was served in the spacious dining room. Music, dancing and a general good time followed. The presents received were numerous, useful, and showed a great deal of taste. Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys will live in the cottage on the Afong premises just above the family home.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO. agents for H. L.

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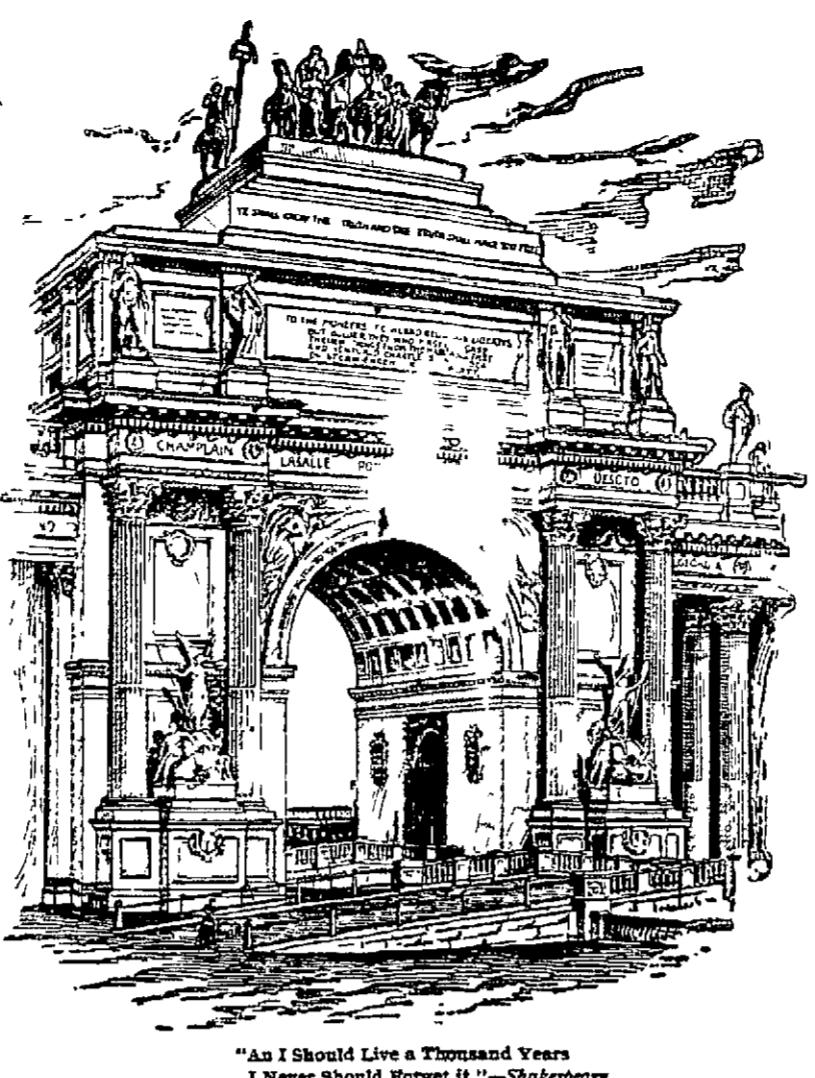
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"An I Should Live a Thousand Years  
I Never Should Forget It."—Shakespeare.

The Court of Honor at the World's Fair—who that saw it ever can forget it? Surpassing the many other wonders by which it was surrounded it will be forever treasured by the millions who viewed it. Magnificent, artistic and sublime, it commanded the admiration of every beholder. Cherished in the minds of multitudes its glories cannot fade.

Upon its snowy peristyle flashed the motto, "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

The truth about baking powders at the Fair was the award of highest honors to

## Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

The award was conferred for superior leavening strength, purity and general excellence. The Jury of Awards was headed by the Chief Chemist of the United States Agricultural Department.

Since the World's Fair award—the gold medal—the highest testimonial given for superlative merit in baking powders, has been conferred on Dr. Price's at the California Midwinter Fair.

The unprecedented victories won by Dr. Price's at all the great fairs and its phenomenal growth in popular favor have established it as

## "The Foremost Baking Powder in all the World"

## LEWIS &amp; CO., AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.



THE GERMAN EMPEROR AS AN ARTIST.  
Emperor William aspires to do everything well and his recent all-around picture of the Archangel Michael warning European nations against Banda, the son of Christianity, is the talk of Europe. The emperor's 42x42 was done by Prof. Knackfuss and was presented to the czar of Russia. It is another masterpiece. "Nations of Europe, guard well your most holy possessions." William F. R.

## ELECTION FOR SENATOR.

H. L. Holstein Arrives and Will Make a Contest.

H. L. Holstein, one of the candidates in the recent election for Senator on Hawaii, arrived by the steamer Likelihi yesterday. Mr. Holstein came down to contest the election and has employed attorney L. A. Thurston to look after his interests.

Mr. Young said last night that if he had known of the now evident desire of the people on Hawaii to be represented by a local man, the overtures made to him to be a candidate would have been refused. In any event he would not run again, if the election was declared a tie. Mr. Young spoke highly of Mr. Holstein and believed he would make a capable representative.

majority of one and consequently be declared elected.

The contest to be made by Mr. Holstein is not on personal grounds or because any degree of ill feeling prevails against his opponent, Mr. Young. On the contrary Mr. Holstein speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Young, but thinks the big island should be represented by a local man.

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## NEW SERPENTINE RACE.

Description of the Latest Game for Amateur Exhibitions.

The Local Athletic Club will likely introduce the Play here—said to be a very spirited contest.

For a race of 100 yards, place ten flagstaffs in line, the first ten feet from the starting point and the others ten feet apart, the last being ten feet from the goal. Each pole should be surmounted by a small flag, which will add to the beauty and interest of the scene. Now for the manner of running. Supposing the runners to have toed the starting-line with their left foot the left knee should be bent, the body inclined forward and the right hand raised above the level of the right shoulder. When the start is given, bring the right arm smartly downward—it will give you an impetus to make off. Pass the first staff on your left side the second on your right, the third on your left, the fourth on your right, the fifth on your left, the sixth on your right, the seventh on your left, the eighth on your right, the ninth on your left, and finally, the tenth on your right. From here make the best of your time in getting to the winning post. This finishes the ordinary serpentine race.

A variation of the game is known as the rotary serpentine race, the object of which is to make a complete circle around each flagstaff. This, performed in an ordinary way, would make you giddy—a thing to be avoided. Observe, therefore, the directions laid down, and the result will be, instead, a pleasurable one. Start as before, passing the first staff on the left, encircle it by passing to the front of it, then, retreating backward, pass it on the left again. Running diagonally across, pass the staff on the right, encircle it by retreating backward when at the front again. Run across to the third staff and pass it on the left, encircling the staff backward as before, and then run across to the fourth staff. Pass it on the right. Follow out these directions with the remaining flagstaffs, taking care to encircle each backward, and, in addition to the above directions, passing the fifth staff on the left side, the sixth on the right, the seventh on the left, the eighth on the right, the ninth on the left, and the tenth on the right. Then sprint to the winning post.

No one can be too loving, or sympathetic, or tender, or generous. All these gracious impulses are to be rejoiced in and cherished. They constitute the grace and beauty of character, and are the very well-springs of human happiness. It is only when they lack the guiding hand of reason to direct them into safe channels that their natural and good results are changed into harmful ones.

Hugo Kawelo was arrested yesterday afternoon for obstructing justice. Mounted patrolman Ludlorf arrested a native at Kakaako for drunkenness and was in the act of taking him to the police station, when Kawelo and others snatched the man away from him. The patrolman went to the station, reported the matter and, returning with Captain Renken, arrested the ringleader.

The Hawaiian Electric Company's refrigerator will receive by the Alameda fresh California oysters, celery, Eastern and Coast cauliflower, salmon, butter, cheese, all kinds of fruits, etc. The company will also receive a lot of turkeys, chickens, etc., on ice. These will be received regularly and kept on ice.

IN THE BEGINNING  
Of the new year, when the winter season of close confinement is only half gone, many find that their health begins to break down, that the least exposure threatens sickness. It is then, as well as at all other times, and with people even in good health, that the following facts should be remembered, namely. That Hood's Sarsaparilla leads everything in the way of medicines; that it accomplishes the greatest cures in the world, and requires the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to the preparation of the proprietary medicine. Does not this conclusively prove, if you are sick, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you to take?

HODSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

GEORGE C. POTTER,  
Secty Foreign Office.

Executive Building,  
Honolulu, January 11, 1896. 1724-3

## "INFLUENCE OF BOOKS."

Advantages Offered Pupils in Public Schools by the Library.

EDITOR ADVERTISER.—In an article entitled, "Influence of Books" in this morning's issue of your paper you say "We think that the advantages of the Honolulu Library should be extended to some of the upper classes of the Royal Ka'ulawela, Pohukalina and other schools free of charge, the nomination of the pupils to be with the Principal."

It affords me pleasure to say that the measure you recommend was adopted by the Library Association several years ago and has been in successful operation ever since. Any pupil in the Government schools on the presentation of proper certificate from his or her teacher, has not only the use of the reading room and reference department but the privilege of drawing books from the circulating department as well. Miss Burbank, the librarian takes great interest in this branch of her work. Boys and girls are not left entirely to their own crude fancy in the selection of books, but are guided and helped in choosing such reading as combines pleasure and profit. When necessary, the librarian uses the authority and discretion vested in her by refusing to give out any particular book that she is satisfied it is not desirable for the particular applicant to have.

It is understood to be partly in consideration of this service rendered the cause of public education that the Legislature has remitted certain taxes and charges for which private parties and business enterprises are liable.

C. T. RODGERS.  
Honolulu, January 15, 1896.

Alapai Laid to Rest.

A large gathering of Hawaiians attended the funeral yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock of J. W. Alapai at Kaumakapili church. The deceased was formerly a trustee of the church. Impressive services were conducted by Rev. Waiamau. Eight Hawaiians, wearing white sashes, acted as pall bearers. The floral offerings were numerous.

## BY AUTHORITY.

MR. V. A. CARVALHO has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, January 14th, 1896.  
1725-3

MR. H. T. MILLS has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of South Kona Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, January 14th, 1896.  
1725-3

## EXECUTIVE NOTICE

The President

## DR. BOWIE ON CHOLERA.

Emphatic Denial That It Was Brought Here by Belgic

## LOCAL DISEASE FROM FILTH.

President W. O. Smith of the Health Board interviewed—A Review of the Late Epidemic, Its Causes and Introduction—Board of Health Certain.

And now comes Dr. Bowie and emphatically denies that the disease prevalent here a short time ago was Asiatic cholera, but was a species of cholera with local origin from dirt and filth.

Dr. Bowie was physician on the Belgic which is said to have brought cholera to Honolulu, but he again denies and reiterates and repeats that the Belgic never had any cholera on board in her life, or more particularly from Yokohama to Honolulu at the time mentioned.

Dr. Bowie is a thorough passenger by the Coptic and is bound for San Francisco to join the Doric or return to the Belgic, the latter vessel being expected at the Coast some time in February.

## PRESIDENT SMITH INTERVIEWED.

In connection with the above, President W. O. Smith, of the Board of Health, was interviewed and spoke as follows:

"The physicians and officials of the Board of Health are satisfied that cholera was introduced here by or through the passengers who arrived by the steamship Belgic, August 9th, and that the waters of the harbor became infected from the excreta of several of the passengers on that vessel who had cholera. One of the passengers died on the morning of the arrival of the vessel at this port. One was sick at the time he was removed to the quarantine station and vomited in the scow when being taken over. After reaching the quarantine station the sick man was taken with violent vomiting and purging, accompanied by cramps. He was immediately separated from the other immigrants. A young Chinaman accompanied him as nurse. The sick man died the next day, August 11. Upon the following day (August 12) the young Chinaman who had attended this case was himself taken suddenly ill and died the next morning at 9 a.m. (August 13th) after an illness of only fifteen hours. He was not seen by a physician, but his symptoms were described by Mr. McVeigh, the officer in charge of the quarantine station, as follows: 'Violent purging and vomiting, cramps in abdomen and extremities. He became rapidly emaciated and his body was cold.'

"There was overwhelming evidence that the waters of the harbor became infected shortly after the arrival of the Belgic, and not in a single case could the infection be traced to the provisions or freight imported. Affidavits taken of several of the Chinese passengers, one of them being an old resident of Maui returning to his island home, distinctly stated that two of the Chinese passengers who died on the voyage were affected in the same way as those who died at the quarantine station, viz. vomiting, purging and cramps. As a result of the evidence and circumstances of the case, there can be no question as to the fact that the steamship Belgic brought the disease of cholera here on that occasion."

## NEWS OF THE VOLCANO.

More Active Than at First Reported—Will Soon Overflow.

Purser Matthews, of the steamer W. G. Hall, reports the volcano in a much more active state than was at first reported. Just previous to the departure of the Hall from Kailua, Manager Lee, of the Volcano House, telephoned the purser that the lake was rising very rapidly, and if it continued at the same rate for three or four days longer, would overflow the banks.

In a private letter from Holualoa, L. S. Aungst, well known here, writes in similar strain. He says Peter Lee is the happiest man on the big island, and is ready to conduct parties to the lake, with the incidental remark that all who desire to witness the grand sight should avail themselves of the opportunity without delay.

The Alameda, due here tomorrow from the Coast, is expected to bring a large tourist party and several returning islanders that have not seen Kilauea in an active state. These will probably leave by the Kinau Tuesday. As before mentioned J. J. Williams is arranging an excursion to the volcano for the Kinau, a number having signified their intention of going by the steamer Tuesday.

## Death of Ruth Richards.

The home of Hon. and Mrs. E. E. Richards, Hilo, was saddened on the 10th by the death of their only daughter, Ruth Evelyn, aged two years and seven months. The lit-

tle one was ill only ten days. She was an exceptionally bright child and the joy of her parents. The blow was a severe one to the family and caused much bereavement to Mr. and Mrs. Richards and their large circle of friends and acquaintances. The funeral was held the same afternoon, Rev. C. W. Hill officiating, and was attended by a large number of sympathizing friends.

## GERMANS WILL CELEBRATE.

Music and Dancing and Banquet Next Saturday Evening.

Saturday, January 18th, will be a joyful one for the Germans of this city, as it will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of King William I of Prussia as Emperor of Germany at Versailles by all the German sovereigns.

The subjects of the German Emperor in this city will celebrate the event in a becoming manner. At Independence Park pavilion the whole afternoon will be devoted to music, dancing and other pleasant occupations, full arrangements for which have not been made as yet. It is needless to say, however, from expressions heard on all sides that the occasion will be an enthusiastic one.

In the evening a big dinner will be given at the Hawaiian hotel to cap the climax to the proceedings of the day. The committee who are giving their attention to the matter is composed of Consul J. F. Hackfeld, F. A. Schaefer, H. Renjes, E. Suhr, G. Kunst and H. Schultze.

## THE WORLD RUNS AWAY FROM US.

The other day we had a talk with a man who knew as little of the world around him as a baby. Yet he was a man of naturally fine intelligence. He had just been relieved from prison. Ten years ago he was incarcerated under a life sentence. Recently, however, circumstances had arisen which proved his innocence, and he obtained his freedom. But nothing seemed as before. He had been stationary while the world moved on. Many of his old friends were dead, and all were changed. A big slice of his career was lost, and worse than lost. Could he ever make it up? No, never. Besides, although he had committed no offence, the mere fact that he had been *convicted* of one, would always place him at a disadvantage.

Different as it is in all outward conditions long illness produces results which resembles those of enforced solitude. When confined to our home by disease we are virtually out of the world. Friends may, and do, pity us, but they do not fit in with our side and suffer with us. At no. They go their own ways and leave us alone. In the midst of company we are still alone. Enjoyment, food, sleep, fresh air, movement, work, etc.—those are for *them*, not for *us*. Alas! for the poor prisoner whose jailor is some relentless disease. Who shall open the iron doors and set *him* free?

"I never bid *you* rest or pleasure," So writes a man whose letter we have just finished reading. "In the early part of 1888," he says, "a strange feeling came over me. I felt heavy, drowsy, languid, and tired. Something appeared to be wrong with me, and I couldn't account for it. I had a foul taste in the mouth, my appetite failed, and what I did eat lay on me like a stone. Soon I became afraid to eat, as the act was always followed by pain and distress. Sometimes I had a sensation of choking in the throat as if I could not swallow. I was swollen, too, around the body, and got about with difficulty owing to increasing weakness."

"At the pit of my stomach was a hungry, craving sensation, as though I needed support from food; yet the little I took did not abate this feeling. My sleep was broken, and I awoke in the morning unrefreshed. For four years I continued in this wretched state before I found relief."

This letter is signed by Mr. Charles H. Smith, of 19, New Ctr. Road, Glasgow, and dated February 15th, 1893.

Before we hear how he was at last delivered from the slavery of illness, let us listen to the words of a lady on the same theme. Mrs. Mary Ann Rusling, of Station Road, Misterton, near Gainsborough. In a brief note dated January 8th, 1883, Mrs. Rusling says she suffered in a similar way for over fifteen years. Her hands and feet were cold and clumsy, she was pale and bloodless. She had pain in the left side and palpitation, and her breathing was short and hurried. No medicines availed to help her until two years ago. At that time, she says, "our minister, the late Rev. Mr. Watson, told me of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and urged me to make a trial of it. I did so, and presently felt great relief. It was not long before the bad symptoms all left me, and I gradually got strong. I keep in good health, and have pleasure in making known to others the remedy which did so much for me."

Mr. Smith was completely cured by the same remedy, and says had he known of it sooner he would have been saved years of misery.

The real ailment in both these cases was indigestion and dyspepsia, with its natural consequences. Throughout the civilized world its course is marked by a hundred forms of pain and suffering. Men and women are torn to pieces by it; as vessels are by the rocks on which they are driven by tempests. So comprehensive and all-embracing is it that we may almost say that there is no other disease. It signifies life transformed into death, bread turned into poison. Watch for its earliest signs—especially the feeling of weariness, languor and fatigue, which announce its approach. Prevention is better than cure.

But, by the use of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, care is always possible, and poor sufferers in the loathsome dungeons of illness are daily delivered as the hand of the good German nurse swings open the doors.

## Pictures for the Museum.

D. Howard Hitchcock, the artist, will paint a series of volcano pictures for the museum at Kamehameha. These will represent the changes of Kilauea since 1889 and will prove very interesting studies. The last picture which was on show in the window of the Pacific Hardware Co., was sent to J. D. Spreckels & Co., San Francisco, by the Coptic yesterday.

Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

## NEW YORK HAS A PANIC.

Losses Estimated at One Thousand Million of Dollars.

## AMERICAN CLERGY AGAINST WAR.

Venezuela Bill Passed by Senate—Immediate Action Ordered to Protect Treasury Reserve—Free Coinage of Silver—War Feeling Dying Out

The following important budget of news was brought by the Coptic on Tuesday:

There is a general disquiet in business circles, owing to heavy foreign selling caused by a semi-panic in the New York market, which has led to several prominent failures. President Cleveland, in a fresh message to Congress, states that the continued export of gold demands immediate action to protect the treasury reserve.

The United States Senate has passed a resolution ordering the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of opening the mints to the free coinage of silver. The Senate has passed the Venezuela bill, which was brought forward by the House of Representatives.

The losses caused by the recent panic in New York have been estimated at one thousand million of dollars, and the panic is ascribed to President Cleveland's policy with regard to Venezuela. The panic has reflected upon the London and Continental Bourses.

The New York Tribune has entirely changed its note and urges peace, and pulpit utterances throughout America deprecate war. It is believed in Washington that there will eventually be a peaceful and honorable settlement.

A Turkish official dispatch states that a great battle was fought with the Druses on Saturday, the 21st inst., in which the Druses lost 12,000 men and the Turkish troops 100 men. The Times, commenting upon the agitation in England in favor of the Armenians, urges that it is impossible for Great Britain to act alone. The House of Representatives has passed a tariff bill which will have the effect of increasing the revenue by \$40,000,000 annually. The Turkish troops have captured Zeitum from the Armenian rebels.

## WELCOME THE PRESIDENT.

Natives on Hawaii Show Respect by Holding a Mass Meeting.

An extract from a letter received from Kau by the steamer W. G. Hall yesterday, dated January 11, contains the following theme of interest regarding the movements of President Dole and party:

"The natives in Kona were very highly pleased to see the President, and were to have held a mass meeting welcoming him to their district on Thursday or Friday. Had the natives known he was coming there would have been a large gathering on the wharf. This trip of President Dole will make him very popular with the natives. Several of the prominent natives have remarked as to his very congenial manner, making no distinction whatever as to the people with whom he talks, shaking hands with the poor and rich alike. It is a fact that many of the natives had an idea that he was puffed up with his own importance and disliked every kanaka, but their minds have been changed since seeing and meeting him."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema,

Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases,

and Sores of all kinds, its effects are

marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores

Cures Leucemic Sores on the Neck.

Cures Leucemic Sores on the Legs.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scrofuly Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.

From *mother* cause arising

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and has a strong, but not unpleasing, flavor, it is the most delicate concoction of either sex the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to their *sake*.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s 9d and in cases containing

12 bottles the quantity 1lb each sufficient to

last a permanent cure in the great majority

of cases. Price 2s 9d each case.

BY ALL CHEMISTS

AND DRUGGISTS VENDORS

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Proprietors

THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CHEMISTS LTD.

COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mix

and beware of worthless imitations or仿制品

159

Australian Produce.

MERCHANTS REQUIRING

Meat, Beef, Tinned Meats, Wool or

Produce, apply to

W. BRADSHAW & CO., Sydney.

Liberal advances made on Produce suitable for

the Australian market. Commission and

commissions invited.

1721 2mo.

## DEATH TO

## High Prices

No more middle men's profits when you buy of us.

We buy no more goods from wholesalers. Everything comes direct from the factory.

## LOOK AT THIS!

## Bedroom Sets

FOR

\$30.00

CONSISTING OF

7 PIECES, finished as fine as \$50

to \$100 sets. Large Beveled Mirrors, with tables having draws

18x38 and bottom shelf, draw

work has center slide and works

perfectly, for \$25 and upwards.

## ANOTHER SNAP

IN

## Bedroom Sets !

We are going to clean out our entire old stock consisting of 7 piece sets. We want room. Goods are coming direct from the factory.

## Chiffoniers

\$13.75

Do you want anything better than that?

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

We challenge anyone to sell the same goods for the same money. This means money to you.

Call and see for yourself.

## HOPP &amp; CO.,

Furniture Dealers,

CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED,

Importers

Hardware

AND

GENERAL

&lt;p

## HILO TEACHERS' UNION.

Quarterly Meeting Held at Hilo on the 10th.

## ANNIVERSARY OF PESTALOZZI.

Society Sincerely Regret the Retirement of A. T. Atkinson as Inspector General—Interesting Program Carried Out—Vote of Thanks, Etc.

The quarterly meeting of the Hilo Teachers' Union was held January 10th at the Hilo Boarding School, in accordance with the invitation kindly given by Mrs. Terry last October. There are thirty on the roll, twenty-four of whom were present, besides the Inspector-General and eight guests, making thirty-three at the meeting.

Mr. Townsend opened with prayer.

The members of the Program Committee were Mrs. Terry, Miss Weight, Miss Mattie Richardson. At Mrs. Terry's suggestion the roll-call quotations were taken from Shakespeare, as:

"And often times excusing of a fault  
Doth make the fault the worse by the excuse."

Or,

"Devise, wit; write, pen."

And many others brief and apt.

After reading the minutes the secretary reported the sending of a letter from the society to Mr. Atkinson, conveying their sincere regret that he had felt obliged to retire from the position which brought him so often among us, and expressing the hope that he would be able to keep on still with some active but not over-fatiguing duty with the Board of Education. The program was represented as follows:

Opening prayer.

Roll-call by quotations from Shakespeare.

Reading of minutes.

Business items.

"Class work in Mental Arithmetic" Mr. Ray

"A Study in Language" Miss Coan

"Lesson on Map-drawing" Mr. Swain

Paper by Miss Deyo

School exhibitions and closing exercises.

Reading exercise Miss West

Letter-writing Mr. Maltene

Question box—blackboard work.

(Each teacher is asked to hand in one question upon blackboard work, so as to bring out different methods, accuracy, neatness, etc.)

Mr. Ray's class of nine walked in five miles, from Papakou, and had to walk back during the afternoon. They were volunteers, as one could hardly require a class to take such a journey.

The questions embraced a number of arithmetical subjects, including fractions, as: How many nails in shoes for four horses? Answers varied, because some thought a shoe had six, others eight, nails. How many apples must be cut up among six boys to give each boy two-thirds of an apple? etc., etc.

The exercise took about half an hour.

Miss Coan presented a class of six in Fourth Reader. Their subject was the study of poetical forms under three or more heads. (1.) Poetical inversions and changes in word forms. (2.) Rhythm. (3.) Rhyme. Their definitions were accompanied by suitable examples and by scanning vocally and on the boards. They appeared self-possessed and gained some compliments for their efforts.

Miss Severance read a well-prepared paper on "Drawing," from Mr. Swain of Lanapaoehoe. Though he was absent, he had provided some good illustrations on the board, and his work was very clearly and nicely arranged.

Miss Deyo, in her paper on "Closing Exercises," gave some excellent suggestions about the material to be used and the methods of preparing and presenting such material; select reading lessons the children like; try mental arithmetic for one exercise, as it is rather "taking"; teach carefully until pupils understand the words of songs, making reading lessons of them if necessary. As much as possible, however, keep the drilling of show performances out of school houses. Provide enough of show to entertain the eye among so many in the audience who do not well understand English, and who grow weary of recitations.

At the close of the reading Mrs. Terry invited the teachers to remain through the noon hour with her, and forthwith was produced, on dainty china, a delicious luncheon, including ice cream, for all of which our hostess received many thanks.

Miss West's class in Second Reader appeared next. They did well in bringing out pronouns to be used in place of various nouns presented in sentences, by the teacher. Mr. Townsend praised the method of placing the sentence, or illustration, before the children in advance of the explanation. In other words, working from the object to the result. Miss West also developed the proposition by placing

ing objects in different positions and requiring an answer to her questions, "Where is my book, on your head or behind your back?" etc.

Mr. Maltene had a long and well-compiled paper, with many blackboard illustrations, on letter-writing.

After that came a surprise. The 12th of January is Pestalozzi's birthday. Mr. Townsend had expressed a wish that the teachers might celebrate it in some way, and when the head of the Programme Committee discovered that the Inspector had a paper on the subject, she persuaded him to read it. It was very interesting. The selection of subject matter and the impressive manner of reading showed the author of the paper to be an enthusiastic admirer of Pestalozzi, the man who led by love.

The question-box followed. Would you require pupils to correct careless work on the boards? Would you require a topic or heading to all the work pupils put on the boards?

The meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Terry for the entertainment in her pleasant home.

COMING FIELD DAY. Program and Officers for Contest on January 25th.

The H. A. A. C. members have decided to make their field day, January 25th, a very interesting one. The entry book for the various events is now open at Thrum's book store and will close at 8 p. m. January 21st, in Y. M. C. A. Hall.

Following are the events:

1. One-mile novice bicycle.

2. One-hundred-yard dash, handicap.

3. Half-mile boys' bicycle, handicap.

4. Running high jump, handicap.

5. Half-mile bicycle, handicap.

6. 400-yard dash, handicap.

7. Three-minute class, bicycle.

8. Pole vault, handicap.

9. One-mile novelty bicycle.

10. 120-yard hurdle, handicap.

11. One-mile run, handicap.

12. One-mile bicycle, handicap.

13. Putting shot, handicap.

14. Running broad jump.

15. 220-yard dash, handicap.

16. Three-mile lap, bicycle.

17. Ring tournament.

18. Scrub-horse race.

Entrance fees are as follows:

Athletic sports—Members of the club and pupils, 25 cents; non-members, 50 cents.

Bicycle events—Members of the club and pupils, 50 cents; non-members, \$1.

Ring tournament—Free for all.

Half-mile scrub race for scrub horses—\$1.

Following will be the officers of the day:

Judges—A. G. M. Robertson, D. W. Corbett, T. Wright.

Starter—James Torbert.

Referee—J. W. Jones.

Time-keepers—C. W. Macfarlane, S. G. Wilder.

Handicapper—T. Wright.

Clerk of the Course—Charles Crane.

General admission to the grounds, 50 cents; carriages inside the course, 25 cents extra. Admission to grand stand, free.

## OVATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Reception and Dinner at Hookena Under Auspices of Hawaiians.

There will be a large sailing vessel in Hilo bay in March to take a cargo of sugar to New York.

Over 90,000 tons of sugar is the estimated output of the sugar season now being opened. Part of this will be shipped directly to the Coast, and part will be shipped to Honolulu and thence reshipped to San Francisco.

The Matson line of sailing vessels has purchased the ship John Gamble and will place her upon their line.

President Dole and his staff seem to be meeting with an ovation as they come from Kailua to Kau. He was given a reception and dinner at Hookena Thursday evening, the 9th, under the auspices of the Hawaiians.

Officers of the reorganized Citizens' Guard are: Captain, H. C. Austin; First Lieutenant, J. R. Wilson; Second Lieutenant, G. K. Wilder; Orderly Sergeant, N. C. Wilfong; Quartermaster Sergeant, W. A. Hardy; Sergeants—E. D. Baldwin, T. Mutch, F. M. Wakefield, F. C. LeBlond, J. A. Scott and C. C. Kennedy.—Hilo Tribune.

An appeal to the Supreme Court has been noted by Captain Anderson and crew of the schooner Hepatica against the decree of the Circuit Court condemning the vessel for smuggling opium.

The second team of the Sharpshooters has received a challenge from Company B for a match shoot, which has been set for Saturday, January 25th.

Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rowles, of Hollands, Va., has say below, will remember their own experience under like circumstances: "Last winter I had a grippe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure."

For sale at 25 and 50 per bottle by all druggists and dealers BENSON, SMITH & CO. agents for H. I.

Miss West's class in Second Reader appeared next. They did well in bringing out pronouns to be used in place of various nouns presented in sentences, by the teacher. Mr. Townsend praised the method of placing the sentence, or illustration, before the children in advance of the explanation. In other words, working from the object to the result. Miss West also developed the proposition by placing

## INTERMENT OF THE DEAD.

More Ground Soon to be Needed for Burial Purposes.

## PHYSICIAN FOR NORTH KONA.

Permission Granted Chinese to Fish in Ponds Near the Prison—Sale of Fish at the Market—No More Business on Sidewalks—Garbage Boxes, Etc.

President Smith occupied the chair at the regular weekly session of the Health Board Wednesday. Present with him were Drs. Day, Wood and Emerson, Members Kellipio, Waterhouse, Lansing, and Health Agent Reynolds.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Monsarrat's report of bullock slaughtered was read and filed. It showed 7,580 bullock slaughtered during the year 1895.

President Smith informed the Board in regard to the strike of fish-sellers at the new market. Those who had refused to pay for stalls had been made to vacate.

There was discussion as to whether dried fish should be sold without regulation. There was no law governing such sale. It was a question as to whether the public health would be protected by making the sale of all kinds of dried fish obligatory at the new market. The Chinese, after Thursday, will not be allowed to sell fish on the sidewalks, but there is nothing to prevent them from doing so inside of buildings. President Smith was opposed to the peddling of fish. Peddlers of vegetables will not be interfered with, as vegetables could not be eaten raw. It was not so with fish; Hawaiians were in the habit of eating them raw. Matters at the market were in a slightly mixed condition, but would undoubtedly be straightened out before the next meeting.

Dr. Emerson was opposed to making any change in the regulations that would inconvenience the general public. Unless there was some good reason for the change, he would not favor it. Fish Inspector Kellipio was instructed to prevent the sale of any kind of fish that, in his discretion, was unfit for use.

In the matter of the petition of certain Chinese for privilege to fish in the ponds lying between the prison and quarantine grounds, Dr. Wood moved to remove all restrictions from fishing in the harbor and ponds. He was not in favor of fishing in the harbor; his motion was to get the restrictions placed on fishing during the late epidemic removed, then the Board could act as was deemed expedient on the question of fishing in the harbor proper.

There followed a general discussion as to the bounds constituting the harbor. President Smith said he was opposed to fishing in the harbor, and cited that fish fed on refuse of the harbor might be the means of poisoning those who ate them.

Dr. Day quoted remarks made by Prof. Maxwell. That gentleman stated that fish fed on sewage contained poisonous matter.

President Smith hoped the motion to remove all restrictions on fishing would not pass. There was less chance of the ponds spoken of becoming contaminated than the harbor.

Dr. Wood said that as long as cholera existed in China and Japan, and vessels from those ports landed immigrants at the quarantine station and washed ship in the harbor there was danger of the harbor and surrounding ponds becoming contaminated.

As an amendment, Member Lansing moved that the request made by the Chinese be granted. This was carried.

Member Lansing thought the Board should take immediate action to have the ponds mentioned filled up.

Member Waterhouse called attention to the fact that surface water from rains was drained into the reservoirs up the valley.

Agent Reynolds was authorized to make a special investigation into the matter and report in detail to the Board, so the Minister of the Interior could be intelligently informed of the situation.

Agent Reynolds had informed the President of the crowded condition of the different cemeteries. More ground would soon be needed for burial purposes. President Smith said the question of providing a suitable burial ground with area sufficient and in such a place as to prevent contamination of the water supply would prove difficult. He cited various places in different portions of the city. The Sanitary Committee was instructed to make a report of places where dead bodies were now interred, with recommendation for the future.

The President thought garbage boxes placed on the sidewalks waiting for the carts were unsightly and offensive.

Agent Reynolds was authorized to inform the inspectors to see that this custom was discontinued.

The matter of tree-planting on Molokai came up. It was deemed desirable to send some person there and see to planting. Commissioner Marsden will be asked to furnish a reliable forester to go to the settlement, taking all necessary plants for the commencement of a nursery. The Board authorized an expenditure to cover expense of this.

Health Agent Reynolds was instructed to sell the windmill at the Kalihii experimental station, as it was no longer required there.

An additional odorless excavator was ordered purchased, at \$390, with tires to be five inches wide.

The old immigration depot, which was used during the epidemic as a cholera hospital, was taken over permanently by the Board of Health.

A drain sufficient to carry off surface water on Kukui street was ordered constructed.

The owners of the property on which the old fishmarket stood and from that point to the King-street bridge will be notified that the same are a menace to the public health and must be filled in at once, or the Board will take steps to have it done.

Dr. Crane, who came to the islands recently, was appointed physician at North Kona, to date from February 1st. He was very highly recommended by Dr. Goodhue.

Dr. Herbert's biennial report of the Insane Asylum contained several recommendations. On account of Dr. Herbert's absence the report was referred to the Committee on Insane Asylums for report at next meeting.

Charles McCarthy, Kirk B. Porter and James Arundel joined Company D last night.

## E. O. HALL &amp; SON, LTD.

## SHIP CHANDLERS

## Hardware Merchants

Receive Merchandise constantly from the United States and Europe. We have just received

## Horse Shoes, Wheel Barrows

Blacksmiths' Tools, Waukegan Barbed Wire, Wire Netting, all kinds; Plain Galvanized Fence Wire, Carpenters' Tools of all kinds,

## Success Water Filters

THE BEST KIND; Road Scrapers, Feed Cutters, Hall's Aluminum Cane Knives,

## LAWN MOWERS,

Hoes and Handles, Picks and Mattocks,

## Holl's Plows and Breakers

These are selling fast and you should send your orders in soon.

## FOLDING CLOTHES DRYING RACKS,

These Racks fold up like an umbrella. Every household should have one.

## CHARCOAL IRONS,

Or Yokes and Bows, Mixed Paints, Turpentine,

## THE ADVERTISER CALENDAR.

January, 1896.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Mo.	Mo.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31					

## Tides, Sun and Moon.

Day.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31																	
Mo.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31																	
Mo.	2.49	3.10	3.17	3.24	3.31	3.38	3.45	3.52	3.59	3.66	3.73	3.80	3.87	3.94	3.10	3.17	3.24	3.31	3.38	3.45	3.52	3.59	3.66	3.73	3.80	3.87	3.94	3.10	3.17	3.24	3.31	3.38	3.45	3.52	3.59	3.66	3.73	3.80	3.87	3.94								
Mo.	5.40	5.47	5.54	5.61	5.68	5.75	5.82	5.89	5.96	5.10	5.17	5.24	5.31	5.38	5.45	5.52	5.59	5.66	5.73	5.80	5.87	5.94	5.10	5.17	5.24	5.31	5.38	5.45	5.52	5.59	5.66	5.73	5.80	5.87	5.94	5.10	5.17	5.24	5.31	5.38	5.45	5.52	5.59	5.66	5.73	5.80	5.87	5.94
Mo.	6.40	6.47	6.54	6.61	6.68	6.75	6.82	6.89	6.96	6.10	6.17	6.24	6.31	6.38	6.45	6.52	6.59	6.66	6.73	6.80	6.87	6.94	6.10	6.17	6.24	6.31	6.38	6.45	6.52	6.59	6.66	6.73	6.80	6.87	6.94	6.10	6.17	6.24	6.31	6.38	6.45	6.52	6.59	6.66	6.73	6.80	6.87	6.94
Mo.	7.40	7.47	7.54	7.61	7.68	7.75	7.82	7.89	7.96	7.10	7.17	7.24	7.31	7.38	7.45	7.52	7.59	7.66	7.73	7.80	7.87	7.94	7.10	7.17	7.24	7.31	7.38	7.45	7.52	7.59	7.66	7.73	7.80	7.87	7.94	7.10	7.17	7.24	7.31	7.38	7.45	7.52	7.59	7.66	7.73	7.80	7.87	7.94
Mo.	8.40	8.47	8.54	8.61	8.68	8.75	8.82	8.89	8.96	8.10	8.17	8.24	8.31	8.38	8.45	8.52	8.59	8.66	8.73	8.80	8.87	8.94	8.10	8.17	8.24	8.31	8.38	8.45	8.52	8.59	8.66	8.73	8.80	8.87	8.94	8.10	8.17	8.24	8.31	8.38	8.45	8.52	8.59	8.66	8.73	8.80	8.87	8.94
Mo.	9.40	9.47	9.54	9.61	9.68	9.75	9.82	9.89	9.96	9.10	9.17	9.24	9.31	9.38	9.45	9.52	9.59	9.66	9.73	9.80	9.87	9.94	9.10	9.17	9.24	9.31	9.38	9.45	9.52	9.59	9.66	9.73	9.80	9.87	9.94	9.10	9.17	9.24	9.31	9.38	9.45	9.52	9.59	9.66	9.73	9.80	9.87	9.94
Mo.	10.40	10.47	10.54	10.61	10.68	10.75	10.82	10.89	10.96	10.10	10.17	10.24	10.31	10.38	10.45	10.52	10.59	10.66	10.73	10.80	10.87	10.94	10.10	10.17	10.24	10.31	10.38	10.45	10.52	10.59	10.66	10.73	10.80	10.87	10.94	10.10	10.17	10.24	10.31	10.38	10.45	10.52	10.59	10.66	10.73	10.80	10.87	10.94
Mo.	11.40	11.47	11.54	11.61	11.68	11.75	11.82	11.89	11.96	11.10	11.17	11.24	11.31	11.38	11.45	11.52	11.59	11.66	11.73	11.80	11.87	11.94	11.10	11.17	11.24	11.31	11.38	11.45	11.52	11.59	11.66	11.73	11.80	11.87	11.94	11.10	11.17	11.24	11.31	11.38	11.45	11.52	11.59	11.66	11.73	11.80	11.87	11.94
Mo.	12.40	12.47	12.54	12.61	12.68	12.75	12.82	12.89	12.96	12.10	12.17	12.24	12.31	12.38	12.45	12.52	12.59	12.66	12.73	12.80	12.87	12.94	12.10	12.17	12.24	12.31	12.38	12.45	12.52	12.59	12.66	12.73	12.80	12.87	12.94	12.10	12.17	12.24	12.31	12.38	12.45	12.52	12.59	12.66	12.73	12.80	12.87	12.94
Mo.	13.40	13.47	13.54	13.61	13.68	13.75	13.82	13.89	13.96	13.10	13.17	13.24	13.31	13.38	13.45	13.52	13.59	13.66	13.73	13.80	13.87	13.94	13.10	13.17	13.24	13.31	13.38	13.45	13.52	13.59	13.66	13.73	13.80	13.87	13.94	13.10	13.17	13.24	13.31	13.38	13.45	13.52	13.59	13.66	13.73	13.80	13.87	13.94
Mo.	14.40	14.47	14.54	14.61	14.68	14.75	14.82	14.89	14.96	14.10	14.17	14.24	14.31	14.38	14.45	14.52	14.59	14.66	14.73	14.80	14.87	14.94	14.10	14.17	14.24	14.31	14.38	14.45	14.52	14.59	14.66	14.73	14.80	14.87	14.94	14.10	14.17	14.24	14.31	14.38	14.45	14.52	14.59	14.66	14.73	14.80	14.87	14.94
Mo.	15.40	15.47	15.54	15.61	15.68	15.75	15.82	15.89	15.96	15.10	15.17	15.24	15.31	15.38	15.45	15.52	15.59	15.66	15.73	15.80	15.87	15.94	15.10	15.17	15.24	15.31	15.38	15.45	15.52	15.59	15.66	15.73	15.80	15.87	15.94	15.10	15.17	15.24	15.31	15.38	15.45	15.52	15.59	15.66	15.73	15.80	15.87	15.94
Mo.	16.40	16.47	16.54	16.61	16.68	16.75	16.82	16.89	16.96	16.10	16.17	16.24	16.31	16.38	16.45	16.52	16.59	16.66	16.73	16.80	16.87	16.94	16.10	16.17	16.24	16.31	16.38	16.45	16.52	16.59	16.66	16.73	16.80	16.87	16.94	16.10	16.17	16.24	16.31	16.38	16.45	16.52	16.59	16.66	16.73	16.80	16.87	16.94
Mo.	17.40	17.47	17.54	17.61	17.68	17.75	17.82	17.89	17.96	17.10	17.17	17.24	17.31																																			